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## POETRY

From the National Era.

### Dr. Kane in Cuba

A noble life is in thy name,  
A sacred trust to thee is given;  
Bright Island! let thy healing ray,  
Be to him as the breath of Heaven.

The marvel of his daring life—  
The self-forgetting leader bold—  
Sits, like the trumpet call to strife,  
A million hearts of meekness fold.

Eyes that shall never meet his own,  
Look dim with tears across the sea,  
Where, from the dark and icy zone,  
Sweet Isle of Flowerland he comes to thee.

Fold him in rest, oh, pitying clime!  
Give back his wasted strength again;  
Soothe, with thy endless summer time,  
His winter-wearied heart and brain.

Sluggish and low thy tropic bird,  
From out the fragrant flowery tree—  
The ear that hears thee now, has heard  
The ice break of the winter sea.

Through his long watch of awful sight,  
He saw the bear in Northern skies;  
Now, to the Southern Cross of light,  
He lifts his hope, his weary eyes.

Prayers, from the hearts that watched in fear,  
When the dark North no answer gave,  
Rise, trembling to the Father's ear,  
That still His love may help and save.

AMHERST, 1st mo., 1857. E. H. W.

### For Tobacco Lovers.

Chewing in the parlor  
Smoking in the street,  
Choking with cigar smoke  
Every one you meet—  
Spitting on the pavement  
Spitting on the floor,  
Is there such an evil deed?  
Is there such a bore?

Declare the thing a curse,  
And when you come to woo,  
You "pup the question" first—  
"Sir, do you smoke or chew?"  
Mark well each word or look,  
And if they don't say no,  
Just cross them off your book,  
And tell them why you do.

Some gents will carry pipes,  
Some clasp a cigar case,  
Make good use of your eyes,  
And good use of your nose,  
For when the wedding's o'er,  
Perfumes they throw away,  
They spit upon the floor,  
They smoke and chew all day.

Does a lover promise  
To quit the weed for you?  
See he has a firm bump,  
And conscientious too.  
If you're no phreologist,  
Let time the truth make clear,  
And wait until he reads  
Temptation for a year.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### The Mysterious Murder in New York

On Friday night last, Dr. Harvey Bardsell, brother of William Bardsell, of this city, was brutally murdered in his room, no. 31 Broad street, the telegraphic account of which was published on Saturday Dr. Bardsell was a surgeon dentist, and has resided in New York over thirty years. He is represented as being a fine looking man, about 40 years of age, and was worth some eighty thousand dollars in stocks and real estate. The Tribune publishes a full account of the murder, and the testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury.

It appears that he owned the house in which he was murdered, the second story of which was occupied as an operating room, which was connected with his sleeping apartment by a pantry. The murder was not discovered until about 6 o'clock, Saturday morning, when the servant boy, on going into the operating room to make fire, discovered the body of the Doctor lying on the floor, his person and the room covered with blood. There was no less than fifteen stab wounds in his neck and breast, made with some narrow bladed instrument; and on his neck were signs of an attempt at strangulation, which was further proved by the fact that his lungs were full of air, and his tongue protruded between his teeth. One of the cuts had severed the jugular vein, and another nearly separated the vertebrae. Two of the wounds in the breast had penetrated the heart. When the boy entered the room in the morning, the gas was still burning, the key was in the door, and yet no one of all the family passing up and down the stairs all the morning, within two feet of that murdered body, had discovered it, or any trace of the murderer—not even noticing the smears of blood upon the stairway up and down. The third story and attic were occupied by Mrs. Cunningham and her family, which consisted of herself and her two daughters, a Mr. Eckel who boarded with her, a clergyman's son, Mr. Snodgrass and two servant girls.

John J. Burchell, the errand boy, testified that the Doctor was temperate in his habits, and he never heard any angry words pass between the Doctor and Mrs. C., except a dispute about some coal.

Allen T. Smith, dentist, testified that he was a partner of Dr. B., as far as artificial teeth are concerned. Dr. B., took his meals at the Metropolitan hotel and slept at Mrs. C.'s. Has heard angry words pass between the Dr. and Mrs. C., respecting some papers which he accused her of taking.

John J. Eckel deposed that he knew deceased by sight; never knew of any angry feeling between him and Mrs. C., except about some papers. Sleeps in the hall room in the third story, but heard no noise from the time he went to bed till the time he got up in the morning.

Dr. John W. Francis deposed that he had examined the body, and found it that of a man of sound and robust muscular development, and described the evident attempt at strangulation and the fifteen wounds on it.

Hannah Conolan, cook of Mrs. Cunningham deposed that she has lived with Mrs. C. since June 6, 1856; that Mr. Eckel often sat in the parlor and bed-room with Mrs. C.; that she heard a dispute between deceased and Mrs. C. about some papers; and last Thanksgiving day Mrs. C. had a miscarriage of a child by Mr. Bardsell; that about ten o'clock Mrs. C. came down to the basement and ordered her to bed; that on going to bed she saw Mr. Eckel in Mrs. C.'s room; that she had heard that a jealousy existed between Mr. Eckel and Bardsell respecting Mrs. C., and that Mrs. C. was in the habit of going into Mr. Bardsell's room.

Mrs. Cunningham was sent for and declined to appear until she had consulted her counsel. She finally appeared dressed in black, and deposed that her name is Emma Augusta Bardsell; that she is the lawful wife of Dr. Bardsell, and was married to him by a minister in his own house, and produced the certificate of marriage, that she was united in wedlock with the deceased on the 23d of October last, by Rev. Uriah Marvine, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Bleeker street.

The witness stated that it was the intention of deceased and herself to keep the marriage secret until June next, when it would be made public. The property spoken of (the household furniture) belonged to her previous to her marriage with deceased.

Investigation adjourned to Sunday at 2 P. M.

### Testimony taken on Sunday.

The investigation was resumed at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Uriah Marvine, the clergyman who married deceased and Mrs. Cunningham, was sworn and said: I am a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in Bleeker street; the witness could not recognize Mrs. Cunningham as the lady he married to deceased, and could not positively identify deceased as the Mr. Bardsell whom he married to Mrs. Cunningham; recognized one of the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham as being present at the wedding; was requested by Mr. Bardsell not to have the marriage published.

Sarah M. Minahan servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Marvine, was sworn, and recognized Mrs. Cunningham as the lady whom she was married to Dr. Bardsell; heard the Doctor request Mr. Marvine not to publish the marriage.

Dr. Bardsell has been married twice. The first wife had been divorced; the second was Mrs. Cunningham.

A bloody dagger and a loaded revolver have been found by the police in one of Mrs. Cunningham's bureau drawers. She, as well as Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass, are in custody awaiting the result of an investigation. In a closet in the attic bloody clothes were found, a sheet marked with blood, and a shirt upon which was blood. The shirt was marked "Charles J. Ketcham." The appearance of these articles indicated that they had been used in wiping a person's hands. A towel also bore the stains of blood. On the matting which covered the floor of this closet were drops of blood, and one large drop was discernible on a piece of oilcloth outside of the closet door. On the carpet covering the open space were spots of blood.

Altogether it is a most mysterious murder. Our readers can judge from the facts presented above, who is most likely to be the guilty party.—O. S. Journal.

Mr. Yapple's Statement.—The Slough Case.

Mr. SPEAKER:—Having noticed, some days ago, in the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer since copied in the Statesman of this city, what purported to be a protest against the action of this House by the Democratic members—an extraordinary way of protesting. I will say, without designing to be personal.

And again to day seeing in the Enquirer a statement coming from Mr. Slough, neither of which, in my judgment, states the facts fairly—I desire to give the facts as I understand them, and the reasons which governed my vote to expel.

Speaker—Does the gentleman from Ross raise a question of privilege?

Mr. Yapple—It affects the House, and therefore myself, I suppose it may be termed a question of privilege.

### SLOUGH AND CADWELL DIFFICULTY—STATEMENT OF FACTS BY MR. YAPPLE.

As to the transaction itself the entire committee, composed of Messrs. Hunter, Cook and Franklin, Republican; and Messrs. Smith of Montgomery, and Cadwell, Democrats, agree that in using the words for which the former assaulted the latter, Mr. Cadwell intended no personal insult, but that Mr. Slough made a personal application of them, yet all the committee say that no amount of provocation in mere words can justify a personal assault by one member upon another. So much for the report of the committee.

Immediately after the occurrence, when Mr. Cadwell had finished his statement, Mr. Slough arose and stated that Mr. Cadwell had left out the gist of the matter. Mr. Cadwell and the House desired him to state wherein the assaulted member had mistaken. Mr. S. said that he preferred the witness should state the facts. The committee did so, and reported substantial agreement between the statements of both members; Mr. Cadwell's being just as it was given to the House.

So much for Mr. Slough's charge that the gist had been omitted by Mr. Cadwell in his statement to the House.

Mr. Slough, however, did say in his remarks to the House at that time, that he had inflicted such chastisement as he thought the offense merited. This remark (improper, and as well calculated as it was to provoke the person to whom it was applied, smearing under a blow just inflicted to violence,) might be attributed to heat of blood, and uttered before the better judgment of the member had come to him, and which that judgment might condemn.

Every one looked with anxiety for what might subsequently fall from that member.

After the lapse of several days, and before the report of the committee, Mr. Slough asked leave of the House to make his statement, that no misunderstanding might arise in regard to it. Mr. Slough in that statement said that under similar circumstances, the like chastisement would be inflicted by him. Mr. Slough by request, again read his statement from the Clerk's desk. The same words were again distinctly read to the House.

On account of the absence of all sense of the propriety due to a Legislative body, manifested by this language, objections were made to its going on the journal. Judge Chaney asked if it was not the member's right to have it placed there. Others favored its going there because they thought it advisable to have it for reference, as it might affect the subsequent action of the House. Unanimously it was agreed that it should go upon the journal. It was then in the possession and under the control of the House as much as any other document.

Thus the so-called apology, which has been published to the country, and which stands on the journal to be perpetuated, is not the one actually made. One statement was made to the House without leave—without authority—the member placed another statement upon the journal and published it to the world.

When the motion was made requesting Mr. Slough to furnish a true copy of his remarks, he stated that he denied the right of the House to make any such demand, and that he should pay no attention to it, if the House took such action.

On the report of the committee, Mr. Plumb proposed his resolution the substance of which was that without a full acknowledgment, he be expelled from the House.

Mr. Smith of Montgomery, said he was sorry that the gentleman from Trumbull (Mr. Plumb) had introduced the resolution, as he believed Mr. Slough desired to make the House a full apology, which he hoped he would do. Mr. Plumb was desired to withdraw his resolution, which he did unconditionally. No one objected to the withdrawal. It was done unanimously.

Mr. Slough said he had nothing more to say than he had already said; that he considered it sufficient apology, with which the House ought to be satisfied, and sat down. The various resolutions were then offered. When the resolutions were under discussion, while Mr. Corry was addressing the House, Mr. Slough declared before the House that he would hold Mr. Corry personally responsible, here or elsewhere.

When Mr. Blakeslee was speaking on the same subject, Mr. Slough made an attempt to get to him in order to inflict personal violence exclaiming, "I'll be damned if I will stand it any longer." He was restrained by some of the members. All this occurred before the vote was taken on expulsion.

Now if Mr. Slough after committing the assault, had, when sufficient time had elapsed for his blood to cool, shown that he did not approve of personal violence; that he did not, on the floor of a legislative body; that his judgment disapproved his act, the result would have been far different. His whole course, however, shows that he approves of any member assaulting another on the floor of the House, when he fancies himself insulted. Unreproved, or reprov'd in such a manner as almost to amount to approval, to what must such opinion lead? What moral effect upon community? Are such sentiments fit to

retain a lodgement in the representative halls of Ohio? Two thirds of the House of Representatives think not.

It was not the act alone, flagrant as it was which governed my vote. It was the conviction forced upon my mind by the subsequent course of the member himself that he approved his conduct. This led me to consider the assault with the subsequent conduct of the aggressor worthy of expulsion from the House. And under similar circumstances my vote shall not be wanting to expel any member of this body.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, concur in the above statement of Mr. Yapple.

M. Jewett,  
T. M. Cook,  
E. Needham,  
S. E. Blakeslee,  
J. A. Bell,  
E. L. Plympton,  
William West,  
G. T. Townsend,  
James Monroe,  
Jas. A. Blair,  
Jesse Shepherd,  
Cyrus Mendenhall,  
Hiram Cable,  
M. Mendenhall,  
Wm. Hatcher,  
Samuel Hutchison,  
Thos. S. Bunker,  
C. L. Barton,  
E. Tenney,  
J. H. Linder,  
Ralph Plumb,  
John Watson,  
W. M. Corry,  
M. D. Gatch,  
S. S. Haines,  
A. Thompson,  
Silas Irion,

I concur in the above statement of facts, but deem the punishment too severe, declined voting for the resolution of expulsion.

C. B. GIFFIN.

### OHIO LEGISLATURE.

February 14, 1857.

SENATE.—The question being on the engrossment and third reading of the bill to adjust and settle with the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road company, &c.

The bill was referred to a select committee of two—Messrs. Phelps and Kelley.

On motion of Mr. Bird the memorial of Dr. Buchner for the establishment of an eye infirmary, was taken from the table and referred to a select committee of one—Mr. Bird.

Mr. Mathews, from the joint select committee appointed to collect and transmit funds appropriated by members of the General Assembly to the relief of the citizens of Cincinnati, suffering from a scarcity of fuel and food, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and submitted a correspondence between the committee and James J. Farran, Mayor of Cincinnati. The report and correspondence were read at the Clerk's desk, and ordered to be entered upon the journal.

By the yeas and nays, it appears that \$128 were contributed by 32 members of the senate.—\$400 by 103 members of the House, and \$5 by Mr. J. N. Robinson not a member of either branch, making a total of \$533.

On motion of Mr. Henton, two additional members were added to the committee to whom was referred the bill to preserve the purity of elections—Messrs. Brazee and Marsh.

On motion of Mr. Hawley, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mendenhall of Jefferson from the committee on the Penitentiary, made a report upon the case of James Shannon, a convict in the Penitentiary, who is blind from alleged malpractice by the Physician of the Penitentiary, with the accompanying evidence, was laid upon the table to be printed. The committee unanimously recommended:

1. That said James Shannon, in view of the injuries he has sustained while in the custody of the State, which has disabled him for life, should be entitled to his support at the Asylum for the Blind.

2. That the Attorney General of the State be directed to institute against Dr. Dawson and those who voluntarily assisted him in this matter, such criminal proceedings as the law may justify, and also civil action in behalf of the injured parties, to recover damages.

The committee report resolutions to carry out the above recommendations.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Public Works, in reply to a resolution of inquiry to the effect that in their opinion no larger appropriation than the sum agreed with contractors, is necessary to put and keep the canals in good repair for navigation.

Mr. Monroe, from committee on Schools and School Lands, reported House bill 215, to amend the act to provide for the reorganization, supervision, and maintaining Common Schools, passed March 14, 1853. Read first time. Recess.

February 5.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mygatte, from select committee reported back House bill 94, to prevent the killing of birds and game at certain seasons of the year, with a new bill as a substitute. The amendment was agreed to, and laid on the table to be printed.

The new bill prohibits the killing of sparrows, robins, blue birds, martins, thrushes, mocking birds, swallows, woodpeckers, meadow larks, and orioles, between the first of January, and the first of July. Penalty from \$2 to \$10.—Killing wild turkeys, quails, Virginia partridges, or destroying their eggs, between the first

of February and 25th of September; killing ruffed grouse, pheasants, prairie grouse or hens or destroying their eggs between Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st; killing woodcock or destroying their eggs, between Feb. 1st and July 1st; killing wild geese, woodcocks, or teal, or other wild ducks, between Feb. 1st and Sept. 1st, penalty \$5.

Killing wild deer between Jan 1st and Oct. 1st, penalty \$10.

Killing wild rabbit or hare upon land of any other person, between Feb. 1st and Sept. 1st, penalty \$5.

Exposing for sale birds or game named during the season when the killing is prohibited, same penalty as for killing.

February 6.

SENATE.—The select committee to whom was referred the petition of F. L. Childs, asking for an amendment to the homestead exemption act, reported a bill to amend the 8th section of the act to exempt the homestead of families from forced sale on execution to pay debts, passed March 23, 1850, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cattell, from the select committee composed of Messrs. Caell and Danfield, to whom was referred, at the first session of the Legislature, a petition, numerous signed by the men and women of Ohio, praying that the right of suffrage may be conferred upon women, and that the necessary steps may be taken for a revision of the constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights, submitted a long and argumentative report, which was read at the Clerk's desk, in favour of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and discussing the subject of Woman's Rights generally and concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to report to the Senate a bill to submit to the qualified electors at the next election for Senators and Representatives, an amendment to the Constitution whereby the elective franchise shall be extended to all citizens of Ohio, without distinction of sex.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, the report and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the appendix to the Senate journal.

On motion of Mr. Brazer, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the Chair, on the orders of the day.

After sometime spent in considering the bill to incorporate the Bank of Ohio and branches, the committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Bandy the Senate adjourned.

### Flood at Albany—\$2,000,000 Damage.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.

As was anticipated yesterday, the tremendous flood of last night occasioned to an amount impossible at present to conjecture; but which cannot fail to reach \$2,000,000.

All last night the city was the scene of the utmost confusion and excitement. The citizens were engaged on the docks and in the lower part of the city in removing goods and storing them away in the second stories of stores and buildings, where it was thought the flood would not reach them, but these calculations proved erroneous.

About half-past 10 o'clock the ice commenced moving in the river with tremendous force, threatening the bridge on State Street for some time. The water rose so rapidly that all those working on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat. The water commenced rising in the river at 5 o'clock this morning, when it reached a point 3 feet higher than ever known before.

The entire lower part of the city is flooded as high as Green street. The lower part of Herkimer, Hudson, Lydia, Hamilton and Parallel streets are submerged to the first stories of the buildings on them.

The water flowed through Broadway from the Exchange to the Delavan House, flooding the stores and filling the cellars. The streets between Broadway and the river was navigable by boats.

The great flood commenced about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the water rose 6 inches in five minutes. Persons who had retired to bed thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsemen who rode through the water knocking at the doors of houses, to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger.

The wildest confusion prevailed; the people in the lower parts of the city having barely time to escape with their lives.

The excitement consequent upon the flood and fire has continued unabated through the day.

The Common Council met this afternoon and appointed a committee to take immediate steps to relieve the suffering.

The court and grand jury room in the City Hall is thrown open for the reception of the suffering. A large supply of goods and bedding were sent in by the citizens. A large meeting of the citizens was also held this P. M. Erastus Corning, president; George Dawson, Secretary. Committees were appointed who started immediately for the flooded districts, with boats, to relieve sufferers. They were furnished with bank orders signed by Erastus Corning, needless of expense, for procuring all the goods needed for the comfort and preservation of

of those deprived of their homes.

The water is not yet receding, although there has been no perceptible rise since four o'clock.

All the afternoon teams have been employed dragging in such dead cattle as could be reached. Boats, also, continued to land families, but owing to the imposition of the owners, they could not be engaged under an enormous expense. The police, therefore, received orders to seize such boats if necessary for the safety of citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

The ice in the Schuylkill broke up last night. There is eleven feet of water on the Fairmount dam. Most of the yards are overflowed, and large quantities of wood and lumber floated off. Several canal boats were carried down stream, and others were left on the wharves by the subsiding waves.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.

Navigation fully resumed from here below. 17 feet of water in the channel; at Pittsburgh 23 feet; at Wheeling five feet; on Falls at Louisville 9½ feet in canal.

Thermometer in Louisville, at noon, 31 degrees above zero. Weather here cold. Slight snow storm Saturday night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

The severe rain on Friday and Saturday produced a tremendous freshet in the country west and north. Owing to telegraph lines and destruction of railroad bridges we are unable to give a full report of the loss of life and property. At Aurora, on Friday night, two bridges over Fox river were swept away, and we fear several lives lost Saturday morning—same place—the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Bridge was destroyed. Bridges are reported destroyed at Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles. Friday evening the Rock Island Railroad Bridge over Dupage river, near Joliet, fell with a freight train.

Morris's bridge on the same road is entirely gone, and a large bridge on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, Bureau river, moved ten feet, and not destroyed. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad bridge on the North Branch of the Chicago river, is impassable. The Pauline Railroad bridge over Aux Plaines river has gone; also portions of the track carried away. Several culvert bridges on the Galena road were destroyed. The telegraph on the same working west 50 miles supposed the bridges on Rock river were not damaged. The Michigan Central Railroad bridge at Ypsilanti was swept off Saturday noon.

A number of men were arrested a short time since, for cutting down and carrying off, a large quantity of timber from the Park on University Heights. They cut down upwards of a hundred trees, before they were discovered.—[Cleveland Leader.]

The Cincinnati papers state that the slaves have been taking advantage of the ice bridge across the Ohio River to escape to the other side of Jordan.

Gov. Hitt—Wagonmaster in his speech in the Pennsylvania Legislature, made the following hit at the incensed defeated candidate:—

That Mr. Forney should attempt to overwhelm us with column upon column of venom and abuse, with which he seems to be boiling over; after the just rebuke administered to him is perfectly natural, and what might have been expected.

Not fierce Othello, in so lead a strain,  
Roared for the handkerchief that caused his pain.

A few days since a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and thirty-two children. She was about sixty years of age, but looked young and hearty. If this can be beat, we are extremely desirous of receiving the information.

The Legislature of Iowa has decided against the removal of the Capital from Iowa City to Fort Des Moines.

A pretty girl complained to a Quaker that she had a cold, and sadly tormented in her lips with the chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips.

The Bedford, Ind. Standard states that a retailer of spirituous liquors was fined at the late term of the Court in that county, \$640.

New York Senator.—On the 31 inst. the Legislature of New York elected Preston King United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

It is estimated that the number of persons afflicted with insanity in the United States, reaches at present 25,000.

The Keokuk, Iowa Post says that not less than sixty persons have been frozen to death in that State and Minnesota, during the late cold snap.

The report of the Treasurer of the late State Capital festival, shows a surplus of \$317 00—which was donated to the Columbus Female Benevolent Society. The whole expenses were over \$5,000.

Miss Jennette Waters has received \$2,000 from W. S. Bristol, in Bridgeport, Conn. because he promised to marry her and didn't do it.